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eral Trevino's recent warning to General Pershing not to send his troops each, south or west of their positions was recalled.

Excitement in El Paso.

Excitement spread in El Paso as extras were issued and the news became known. Quiet was maintained, however, in view of General Bell's frequent admonitions that his soldiers could take care of any situation that would arise. While awaiting instructions from headquarters at San Antonio, General Bell kept his entire force in readiness for instant action.

Mexican Explanation of Clash.

In the meantime, however, word came from Juarez that all was quiet, although the news of the battle was widespread there.

General Garcia announced over the telephone from Juarez, late tonight, that he had received official reports confirming the fact that the American command engaged was a part of the Tenth cavalry, a negro regiment. He had had no details, however, as to the number of Americans or Mexicans engaged, he said.

At an early hour tonight the only details of the engagement received here came from the Mexican side of the river. General Gonzales said that his information was transmitted to him from Villa Ahumada by Consul Genovese River, who commanded the Mexicans after their leader, General Gomez, was slain. General Gonzales also gave the Mexican explanation of how the two forces came in contact.

Americans Advised to Leave.

According to General Gonzales, he was informed by General Gomez at Villa Ahumada last night of the presence of the Americans westward from Villa Ahumada and El Valle. He says he immediately instructed General Gomez to proceed to the San to Domingo ranch, where the Americans were reported "in unknown force," and advise their commander to retire to their camp.

This, he says, General Gomez did this morning. The American commander, whose name was not given by General Gonzales, is said to have replied that he was instructed to proceed to Villa Ahumada and must do so.

Commander's Statement.

The statement issued by the Juarez commander read:

"Immediately upon learning of the presence of the American troops in the vicinity of Carrizal, General Felix Gomez dispatched a messenger with a request that the American commander withdraw to his camp. When the American troops remained motionless he sent a second dispatch-bearer who was fired upon by the American troops, after he had delivered his message. The Americans immediately moved forward and attacked General Gomez's command.

"All the prisoners admitted that the blame should be put on the American commander for having ordered the attack. The prisoners were sent to Chihuahua with the customary protection."

Which ever side began the engagement,

the Mexicans had the advantage for they had been provided with a machine gun and this is supposed to have done the deadly execution in the ranks of the Americans. That the latter were not inefficient, however, was proved by the number of Mexican dead and wounded removed to Villa Ahumada and witnessed by Americans coming north on a train bound to Juarez.

Battle Lasts Hour.

The battle began about 10:30 a. m. and lasted not more than an hour. It apparently ended by both sides withdrawing. The failure of General Pershing to report on it, indicates that the American survivors had not yet returned to their base at an early hour tonight.

A story brought to El Paso by J. C. Hubble, an American, who has been employed by the Compania Agricola at Biquilla, bears out several of the details of the engagement presented by General Gomez. Hubble's story was corroborated by James Maxey, another American, who also was on his way to El Paso from the interior. Hubble and Maxey said that while their train was stopping at Villa Ahumada they noticed numbers of dead and wounded being brought in and were told by a Carrancista captain that a battle had taken place.

Americans to Be Hanged.

The captain informed them, they said, that a number of American prisoners had been imprisoned in a cattle car and were to be taken to Chihuahua City to be hanged.

They mentioned Mexican soldiers who told them that 700 Americans and 120 Mexicans had been engaged. "The Mexican officers at Villa Ahumada treated us with the greatest courtesy," said Mr. Hubble. "They answered our questions quietly and with no show of antipathy or excitement."

Truce Flag Displayed.

"According to the story they told us the Mexican command was concealed in the underbrush when it discovered the American cavalrymen raiding toward them over the sand. General Felix Gomez, the Mexican commander, immediately sent a courier asking for a parley under a flag of truce with the American commander. The parley was arranged and as the Mexican leader and two aides started forward the Americans suddenly deployed in a semi-circular skirmish line.

"General Gomez, apparently believing he was about to be attacked, raised his arm and signaled a machine gun in the rear to open fire on the Americans. The machine gun swept the cavalry ranks, causing heavy losses."

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Mexican General Killed.

"Immediately, however, a detachment of American troops dashed forward, under a heavy fire to the center of the field, where General Gomez and his staff were sitting on their horses."

In the resultant encounter one of the cavalrymen killed the Mexican leader with his pistol, while the remainder of the Carrancista party escaped to their own lines."

The two Americans said their information was that the American dead numbered seventeen and that the Mexicans had taken forty prisoners.

Neither Hubble nor Maxey was able to learn whether the Americans had retreated, it being pointed out that all of the Mexicans with whom they talked apparently left the field before the engagement had been completed.

Hubble and Maxey said that some of the Mexicans openly boasted that the Americans had been drawn into an ambush.

Juarez to Be Evacuated?

Late tonight preparations apparently were under way for the peaceful evacuation of Juarez. Several troop trains were pulled into the railroad yards ready for immediate use.

General Garcia, Mexican consul in El Paso, crossed the Rio Grande following the first reports of the engagement and remained with General Gonzales through the night. He kept in touch with General Bell on the American side by telephone, however. Neither could nor the Mexican military authorities would discuss reports of the proposed evacuation.

Citizens Prepare to Leave.

A large number of citizens of the town were busy loading their household goods on vans and other vehicles, ostensibly to transport them to the south.

Numbers of persons gathered about the plaza immediately after news of the battle became public, but there were no demonstrations, the Mexicans apparently confining themselves to speculation as to the consequences. Heavy patrols were thrown into the streets with instructions to put down any disorders.

"We Won," Say Mexicans.

At General Gomez's headquarters a victory for Mexico was being claimed. The scene in the front room of the commandancia, where the younger officers were gathered, was boisterous. Several of them, speaking of the battle said: "We won."

They remained composed, however, and made little other reference to the incident.

Juarez first learned of the fight, in a vague form, in the early afternoon. The civilian population then began to pack their household goods. Many had already left for interior points by a morning train in anticipation of trouble. Others crossed to El Paso later in the day.

Armed Citizens Parade.

A curious scene of the later day was a procession of civilians carrying arms. In age they ranged from small boys not as tall as their guns, up to bent old men. Most of them wore in the ragged dress of the poor, but some belonged to the better class and wore good clothes.

Warlike activity was first noticed at the railway yard, where a string of freight cars lay coupled to several day coaches that bore the name of the army corps of the north. A number of men were employed there in stowing sacks of beans and of flour, bales of forage and miscellaneous army supplies. Late in the afternoon a rather large body of Mexican cavalry passed through the town toward the hills. Many wagons filled with women and children were bound also in that direction.

Soldiers on Streets.

At sundown the soldiers off duty were loitering about the streets while the civilians left behind sat on their

doorsteps to enjoy the cool of evening.

A noticeable feature was the safety of the young officers. Although beer is the only alcoholic drink permitted to be sold in Juarez, there was considerable drinking going on. But only the young officers, who had seen little real campaigning for the most part, had ventured of the monotony of garrison routine, appeared jubilant over the prospect of war. The older officers, when the chance of a conceivable solution was mentioned, would answer "Ojala," (May it be so.)

No instance of any attempt to molest any American was reported during the day time. After dark no American is believed to have remained in Juarez.

Consul Still Optimistic.

"This shows how dangerous it is to bring American and Mexican troops in contact," said Mexican Consul Garcia tonight. "But it need not lead to war. It may be treated as a regrettable incident. I am still optimistic."

Consul Garcia said he would spend the night in Juarez, explaining that he might do more good there than on the American side.

Will Not Close Consulate.

"You can deny," he added, "that I am going to close the consulate in El Paso, for I have received no such orders."

Although the street car service from El Paso to Juarez has been frequently stopped at night when trouble looked imminent, as two nights ago, the traffic continued a usual this evening.

At the international bridges there was no sign of excitement. Soldiers stationed there lounged on their rifles as usual. Mexicans who passed about, in street cars and some in automobiles, underwent the usual search and passed on.

Mexican Troops on Move.

American officers at the international bridges here received information from Mexican sources late tonight that detachments of Mexican cavalry were moving out of Juarez, ostensibly to Pelayo and Guadalupe. Both are border hamlets, Pelayo being about twenty miles west of Juarez, and Guadalupe about the same distance east.

At midnight tonight General Bell said that he had practically given up hope of receiving the American version of the engagement from General Pershing. It was pointed out that Carrizal is about sixty-five miles east of Colonia Dublan, the present American field headquarters and that, even though the American survivors withdrew immediately, they would scarcely have had time to reach Dublan, or a wire they could use for communication.

Pershing Seizes Towns, Report.

Persistent rumors were current in El Paso tonight that General Pershing had seized the towns of Nueva Casas Grandes and Casa Grande, about nine miles from Dublan, had captured a quantity of Mexican stores and was disarming the natives. It was pointed out that Casa Grande, located on the line of the Mexico Northwestern, is an important strategic point.

PRESIDENT REVIEWS DISTRICT GUARD

Washington, June 21.—President Wilson, standing without an umbrella, in a drizzling rain, on the curb in front of the White House with Secretary Baker and Colonel Morris, his military aide, today reviewed the District of Columbia national guard as it marched by on the way to its camp.

NOGALES, ARIZ., WANTS MORE PROTECTION

Nogales, Ariz., June 21.—Alarmed by persistent reports of large bodies of Mexican troops near here and other large bodies mobilizing at Magdalena, the mayor and the Nogales board of trade sent telegrams today to General Funston, Secretary of State Lansing, Representative Hayden, Senator Mark Smith and finally when no answers had been received late today, to President Wilson demanding the immediate dispatch of more troops to this vicinity.

A meeting was called tonight for the organization of a citizens' guard and patrol. A delegation of citizens also visited the local daily newspaper and requested that war bulletins be taken from the windows because of fear of their inflammatory effect. The population of Nogales, Ariz., is 60 per cent Mexican.

PERSHING REDISPOSES HIS ENTIRE FORCE

Columbus, N. M., June 21.—General Pershing, in redisposing his entire force as a result of today's clash with Carrancista forces at Carrizal, according to reports from the field tonight, heavy forces ready for immediate action are being concentrated at Namiquipa, 250 miles south of the border, and at Colonia Dublan, 120 miles south. Dispatches said also that American scouting patrols have penetrated the Santa Clara canyon, 35 miles directly south of here.

PRESIDENT TO ARRANGE DETAILS

Washington, June 21.—In conferences today with members of the Democratic national committee, President Wilson indicated that detailed plans for the full campaign would be held up until the executive or "steering committee" is appointed. The president hopes to select a group of committeemen to aid National Chairman Vance C. McCormick.

WASHINGTON GETS NO NEWS OF ENCOUNTER

Washington, June 21.—At 3:30 a. m. tonight the war department had no official information regarding the reported clash between American and Carrancista troops, near Carrizal. A dispatch from General Funston said he had heard the report, but had been unable to secure official confirmation.

EARLIER REPORTS PLACE AMERICAN LOSSES HIGHER

El Paso, June 21.—A detachment of American cavalry clashed with Carrancista forces at Carrizal, about thirty miles south of El Paso, early today, both sides suffering heavy casualties, according to unofficial reports

received by Mexican military authorities in Juarez tonight.

According to the report which the Mexican authorities are investigating forty Americans were killed by machine gun fire in a surprise attack. The Mexican casualties were said not to have been so heavy, but General Felix Gomez is named as being among the Mexican dead.

The American command is said to have been part of a scouting patrol from Guzman, returning to General Pershing's line of communication. Carrizal, named as the place of the encounter, is about nine miles southwest of Villa Ahumada, the Mexican field base in northern Chihuahua.

Later General Francisco Gonzales, Mexican commander at Juarez, gave out a statement in which he announced officially that the Mexican command had taken seventeen American prisoners. He also said that General Gomez's death had been confirmed, but said he had no official reports as to the number of casualties on either side. The wonder, both American and Mexican, the exact number of whom is not known here, were taken to Villa Ahumada.

FUNSTON RECEIVES MEXICAN VERSION

San Antonio, June 21.—General Funston received late tonight from General Bell at El Paso the Mexican version of a fight today between a detachment of General Pershing's troops and troops of the de facto government of Carrizal, nine miles southwest of Ahumada.

A slightly different version was brought to El Paso by an American, who passed through Ahumada and there heard Mexicans boasting that they had destroyed the Americans into an action by the use of a flag of truce.

The casualties on neither side were reported by General Bell, whose information was received from Andres Garcia, Mexican consul at El Paso, who gave it at the request of General Gonzales, commander at Juarez.

General Gonzales had received the report from Ahumada, a station on the Mexican Central railway, that connects Chihuahua City, the capital of the state, with the border. The wounded were taken to Ahumada.

From the American who passed through Ahumada at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, General Bell learned that the Mexicans believed the American force to have been a detachment of the Tenth cavalry.

General Funston said tonight no orders changing the situation would be issued to General Pershing or to General Bell until he had received the official report from General Pershing.

EL PASO MAYOR ISSUES REASSURING STATEMENT

El Paso, June 21.—Tom Lea, mayor of El Paso, issued a statement tonight in which he urged the people of the city to remain calm in the crisis. He said:

"The military and civil authorities have made every preparation to protect El Paso in any eventuality and no cause for alarm should be found in the reported engagement between American and Mexican forces at Carrizal."

"Business is progressing in the normal way and there is absolutely no cause for apprehension for the safety of any person in this city."

AMERICAN PRISONERS ORDERED TO CHIHUAHUA CITY

Chihuahua City, Mexico, June 21.—Orders were issued by General Juarez Trevino, commanding the Carrancista army of the north, to bring the seventeen American captured troops at Carrizal, to Chihuahua City under a heavy guard. Reports here place the entire blame for the encounter upon the American command, it being asserted that in the eight hours preceding the engagement several warnings were sent them to withdraw.

The populace of the city, which remained quiet tonight, expressed sorrow of the death of General Gomez, who was one of the youngest and most popular leaders of the de facto army.

PERSHING EXPECTED TO EVEN SCORE

San Antonio, June 21.—Severe losses on both sides, is the result of a fight between United States troops and Mexican soldiers today at Carrizal, nine miles south of Ahumada. The Americans in the engagement were a detachment of the Tenth cavalry, a negro organization, and a force of Carrancista troops under command of General Felix Gomez, who was killed in the fight.

General Pershing had been unable to get to General Funston late tonight any report of the engagement but there appeared no reason to doubt the report from Mexican sources that a serious engagement had taken place.

Instead of the tension being broken by the clash, it was keyed still higher tonight and there appeared no probability that it would be lessened until the official report from General Pershing was received or unofficial news of undisputed aggression by the same Mexican troops is received.

The Mexican commander at Juarez, General Francisco Gonzales, insisted that the American commander precipitated the fight by firing on the banners of a white flag who were moving forward to parley, report brought to El Paso late today by an American, indicated that the Americans had been led into an ambush by the use of a white flag.

The meagre details of the fight received by General Funston included the facts that General Felix Gomez, commanding the Mexicans, was among the killed, that the casualties on both sides were considerable and the information that the Americans had fallen back.

It was admitted at army headquarters that General Funston's determination not to send any special orders to General Pershing or General Bell did not mean that swift punitive action would not be undertaken.

It was regarded as not at all improbable that even already General Pershing may have taken steps to even the score. Many officers at department headquarters believed that if he had not already sent a heavy force towards Ahumada he would do so on receipt of the news and the knowledge of the number of men he has and of their condition and state of preparedness, left little room to doubt the drastic punishment he would mete out to General Trevino's troops unless ordered to hold back.

From Brownsville to the Pacific, General Funston's army of 40,000 was ready tonight for any emergency and officers at department headquarters were counting the hours it would take to bring south units of the national guard.

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Chesterfield

CIGARETTES

RUSSIANS MEET SOME CHECK ON EASTERN FRONT

Slavs Ejected From Town With Heavy Loss, Berlin Claims; Vienna Also Reports Victory.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)

Paris, June 21.—The permanent economic committee formed as a result of the recent economic conference of the allies held its first meeting at the foreign offices yesterday under the presidency of Denys Cochin, Besseron Danglade, the French diplomat, was appointed general secretary of the new organization.

The resolutions adopted have been received with enthusiasm by the majority of the press. The newspapers declare that the conference has set forth in substance practical measures which can be applied to the defense of the allies against the commercial war, which they claim the Germans are organizing with as much, if not more determination and care as they have shown in the physical conflict now raging.

The only dissenting note is struck by Humanite, which expresses skepticism as to the advantage the people of the allied countries are likely to draw from the resolutions and as to the harmony which will attend their application.

PHILADELPHIA GETS NEXT TEMPLAR CONCLAVE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)

Los Angeles, June 21.—Philadelphia was selected today for the meeting of the thirty-fourth bi-annual convention of the Knights Templars in a feverish dispatch from Christianland, today. The crew was saved.

Norwegian Steamer Sunk.

London, June 21, 8:10 p. m.—The Norwegian steamer Anilla has been torpedoed by an Austrian submarine, 160 miles off Marseille, according to a feverish dispatch from Christianland, today. The crew was saved.

Fierce fighting with Germans generally the aggressors is in progress between the Russians and Germans in Volhynia along the Stokhod and Stry rivers, and in the region lying between Lutsk and Vladimir-Volynsk.

Russians, who had crossed the Stry and reached Grudatyn, west of Kolki entered the town and captured eleven officers, 400 men and six machine guns. In the fighting the town changed hands several times but the Russians finally were driven back, with the loss of 1,000 men and 1,000 prisoners.

Along the Stokhod, near the village of Ragomies, Germans delivered a heavy attack, which resolved itself later into hand to hand fighting, in which the Russians, according to Petrograd, forced the Germans to flee. Near Kholm another heavy onslaught was stopped by Russians and the Germans put to flight. Near Lokatch, Vienna reports the capture of 1,300 Russians.

172,484 Tenth Cavalry Prisoners.

North, west and northwest of Lutsk vicious encounters are ensuing. Across the frontier in Galicia the fighting in the region of Ruzhica continues. In Bukovina, Russians continue to drive the Austrians west and southeast. Petrograd announces that the prisoners taken by Russians in Volhynia and Galicia up to June 15 aggregated 172,484.

Germans claim success for their arms on the northern part of the Russian front in the Dvinsk, Smolensk and Dubatovka sectors with the infliction of heavy losses on the Russians in the latter region.

Germans Are Repulsed.

On both sides of the Meuse in the region of Verdun, Germans again launched strong attacks against French positions but were everywhere repulsed. There was comparative quiet on the other portions of the French front Wednesday.

Rome reports the capture of an Austrian position in the Posina valley southwest of Asiago, further progress by Italians north of Frenzela valley, and the stopping of Austrian surprise attacks southwest of Asiago.

In the fighting in Asiatic Turkey and in German East Africa, the Russian and British war offices record further victories for their forces against the Turks and Germans, respectively.

Fire Destroys Belen Residence.

Belen, N. M., June 21.—Fire of unknown origin today destroyed the six-room cottage of Clyde Taylor in this town. The flames had gained good headway before they were discovered, and in spite of the utmost efforts of the local fire department, the house was in ruins inside of a half hour. Much of the furniture in the house was saved. The loss is estimated at \$2,000, partly covered by insurance.

Consul Orders Out Mexicans.

El Paso, Ariz., June 21.—Mexican Consul Sierra at Naco, Ariz., has ordered all of the Mexicans out of the Warren district, causing a great exodus from El Paso and the surrounding country. The consul stated it was purely precautionary. The Mexican government is paying transportation to the border. The order is credited to the Mexican ambassador.

ALLIES' ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETS

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